

parts of China, and in the City itself combined to denounce this act of savagery. The Cantonese Associations in Shanghai, for example, circulated the following telegram throughout the country :—

"By order of Sun Wen, the troops in Canton attacked the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, burning and sacking the market, massacring the people, and reducing the neighbourhood of Saikuan to cinders; the streets (were; covered with the wounded and killed and flooded by blood. Such an atrocious calamity has never been equalled in Chinese and foreign history,'both ancient and modern. We are too much affected to shed tears for the fate of our native town. A resolution was unanimously passed to fix the 15th day of October as a day to remember Sun Wen's Burning and Wiping Out our Market and Tyrannous!}- killing the Kwangtung People; let our 30,000,000 brethren never forget this event. As you must be as solicitous of our native town as ourselves, and as indignant of such an occurrence, we expect you to uphold upright principles and save ourselves from danger and destruction, to the blessing of the whole Province of Kwangtung. *"

The fire started by Dr. Sun's artillery raged for two days and two nights. A Chinese correspondent in Canton estimated the casualties among the civilian population at between 4,800 and 6,400, and the number of shops destroyed at 1,800 to 2,200.

Shortly after the Saikuan massacre there were sensational developments in North China, where Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin were once more at war. The former was more than holding his own when the Christian General—(Feng Yushiang)—whose troops were holding a vital portion of his front, withdrew his army to Peking, seized the

Capital,
and evicted the Manchu Emperor from
the Palace.
Wu Pei-fu's Army crumbled to pieces
and he had
to flee. A triumvirate, consisting of Tuan
Chi-jui,
Chang Tso-lin and Fang Yu-hsing then
assumed
charge of the administration in North
China, and